

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7181.

五一月六十八年八月一號

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

日初月五年戊午

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GARDNER, STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWRIE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HINDY & CO., 37, Pall Mall, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERI PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIE & CO., Square Singapore, C. HENKES & CO., MELBOURNE.

CHINA.—MACCO, F. A. DE CHAU, SARTORIUS, QUILLON & CO., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLAS & CO., Stockton, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUIVALENCE.....\$500,000
DIVIDENDS.....\$500,000
RESERVE LEASABLE OR PROVISIONS.....\$7,500,000

CHARTERED BANKS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
J. BELL, Esq., Manager, Hongkong.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq., E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq., W. H. DABY, Esq., H. L. DAVIDSON, Esq., H. P. D. SASSON, Esq.

Other Managers.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKMAN, Esq., Acting Chief Manager; JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bills granted at London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

N O T I C E .

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 8% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balance.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked On. Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 754

FIFTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the Debentures of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be Paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June instant, when the INTEREST thereon will cease to be payable, were on this 4th day of June instant DRAWN at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, the General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the Under-signed Notary.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN,

ARE:

6 164 344 480

13 172 345 481

14 175 349 486

16 179 335 487

23 180 336 490

28 185 308 492

29 193 370 496

30 200 371 498

34 205 373 504

35 215 330 507

36 224 338 517

37 235 395 520

40 234 399 523

49 237 400 527

60 248 401 530

66 251 405 533

67 253 406 535

72 261 409 540

80 274 413 543

85 275 415 544

86 279 422 545

100 280 423 548

104 290 429 553

106 292 436 562

107 299 441 568

108 301 443 569

109 306 447 571

120 314 457 573

133 320 468 574

138 323 461 575

147 327 464 581

151 329 471 588

152 331 472 590

154 336 473 594

161 343 479 599

The above Debentures will be Paid at the Office of the Under-signed General Agents on and after the 30th June instant.

For the

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,

LONDON.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

London, VICTOR H. DEACON, Notary Public, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 6, 1886. 1103

Intimations.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPERS to the Ports of Peru and CAPTAINS are hereby informed that by a Decree, dated 22nd May, 1886, the Regulations of April 1877, as to CONSULAR INVOICES and MANIFESTS, have been RE- sumed.

This Notification takes effect fifteen days from date.

J. GRANT SMITH,
Consul for Peru.
Hongkong, June 8, 1886. 1121

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE MANILA LOTTERY TICKET
No. 22,789 for June 1886; All Persons are hereby CAUTIONED to have NOTHING TO DO with said TICKET without first communicating with the Undersigned.

The MANILA AUTHORITIES have been advised to the same effect by Telegraph.

JOAO ALONCO,
Clerk of the Gas Company,
Hongkong, June 1, 1886. 1137

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY NEXT, the COST OF STAMPS on all DRAFTS Issued by the Under-signed BANKS will have to be paid for, by the Purchaser.

For the Chartered Bank of India, London and China.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

C. INCHBALD,
Agent.

For the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 9, 1886. 1136

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Under-signed BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY NEXT, the 14th Instant.

For the Chartered Merchant Bank of India, London and China.

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

C. INCHBALD,
Agent.

For the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 9, 1886. 1131

FIFTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1886. 1512

Business Notices.



1886-7 CUMSHAW TEA

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have the pleasure to inform the Community of Hongkong and neighbouring Ports that they have made arrangements in Foochow for a SUPPLY of their MIXTURE of the CHOICEST NEW TEAS.

'THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE,'

which in the course of many years, has acquired a deservedly high reputation, as evidenced by the large demand for use here, the appreciation shown by friends at home to whom it has been sent, and the numerous Orders received for it from old Hongkong Residents in the Colonies and elsewhere.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. undertake to deliver this acceptable present to friends in the United Kingdom, free of any charge whatever on the home side, at

Por 10-cent Box \$12.00
Por 5-cent Box 6.750

Orders are solicited for this CHOICE TEA, which will be forwarded by First Steamer, after receipt of order.

This TEA can also be sent to America and the United States, at current rates, which can be obtained on application.

Hongkong, June 10, 1886. 1143

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

YORK HAMS.
ROLL BUTTER.
TOPSCON BUTTER.
FRENCH BUTTER.
EPP'S COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
PICNIC TONGUES.
MACKEREL, in 5lb Tins.
RAISINS AND CURRANTS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.

BARNES & Co.'S JAMS.

POTTED MEATS.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS.

SWISS MILK.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

GILSEY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.
SACOCHE'S MANZANILLA.

SACOCHE'S Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

BURKE'S Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glendee WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

Notices to Consignees.
FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Iphigenia*, Captain F. AIRMENS, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-DAY, the 7th instant. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 1112

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Belder*, Capt. J. Ross, HAVING ARRIVED from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to SEND IN THEIR BILLS OF LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE by the Undersigned, and to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside. Consignees of NAILBOD IRON are particularly requested to TAKE DELIVERY from Steamer IN THEIR OWN BOATS, failing which the Captain will not be responsible for any mixing of different lots that may arise from otherwise discharging same.

The Steamer is berthed at the KOW-LOON PIERS, and any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into Godowns there and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 9th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th instant will be subject to rent. All Claims must reach us before 4 p.m. of the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1886. 1123

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Acc.

AEP (in parlg.), 5112/5113—2 cases Soap, consigned to Order, from London.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 6, 1886. 1100

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP OXUS.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London, Antwerp, Havre, and Bordeaux, ex Steamship *Indus*, *Oynd* and *Eylandt des Vergo's*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 a.m. To-day (Wednesday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 16th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 19th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 9, 1886. 1127

To-day's Advertisements.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship

Diamond, Captain BIGLEY, will be

despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 19th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 1148

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Steamship

Japan, Captain T. S. GARDNER,

will be despatched for the

above Ports on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 1147

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 632

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 11, 1886.

Maria, German steamer, 704, J. Hohmann Touren June 9, General—WIEZEL & Co.

Yoritomo Maru, Japanese steamer, 672, B. Gall, Kuching June 5, Coal—MITSUOKA KAISHA.

Canton, British steamer, 1,111, Bremen, Haiphong June 8, General—JARDINE, MATTHIAS & Co.

Venice, British steamer, 1,270, J. B. Peters, Swatow June 10, General—BUXTON & HIN CHAN.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS,

MARSEILLE, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 11:

Vortigern, for Saigon.

Regina, for Saigon.

Leopold, for Yokohama.

Sir W. House, for Bangkok.

Velox, for Amoy and Amoy.

Fame, for Canton.

Hammond, for Nagasaki.

Lulu, for Shanghai.

CLEARING.

Quaria, for Chefoo and Newchwang.

Peking, for Shanghai.

Ægean, for Singapore.

PASS ENTRANCE.

—*Per Marie*, from Touren, 33 Chinese.

Per Canton, from Shanghai, Meers Brandis, Gouras and Persira, and 88 Chinese.

Per Venice, from Swatow, 500 Chinese.

Per Melita, from Haiphong, 1 European, and 15 Chinese.

Per Fokien, from Coast Ports, 12 Chinese.

MAILED BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Starbuck* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, etc., which will be closed as follows:

2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra.

Postage until the time of departure.

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to them; resembling in this latter respect, but on a smaller scale, the English Colonial Exhibition open at present in London. An arrangement is to be made whereby the various types of men-of-war, vessels of commerce, yachts, pleasure canoes, fishing boats, life boats and floating engines may be under inspection from 15 days to two months, at a low rate for space occupied, and with all the right of computing before the jury attached to the permanent exhibits. Awards in silver, and objects of art are to be given. The exhibition is of a unique and novel character and will likely draw to Havre ideas all patriotic French, numbers from every nation interested in maritime affairs and maritime products.

ONCE our British Parliament since the union of Ireland with England in 1801 has had a shorter existence than the one which is about to be dissolved. The present Parliament assembled first on the 12th January, so that if the dissolution be announced within the next few days, it is probably will, it will only have lived five months; and in that brief space, a Conservative Government has been defeated and compelled to resign and a Liberal Government has also been defeated, and will, in all probability, be also compelled to resign shortly. Of course during these five months, the question of Home Rule has almost entirely monopolized the attention of the House, greatly to the detriment of other important matters. Mr Gladstone's bill has led to the disruption of the Liberal party, and to his own defeat. He will now appeal to the country on the same question, and we are afraid the verdict of the people will be against him just as the verdict was against him in the House of Commons. This will again give the reins of Government to the Conservatives, who are assured of the support of the Hastings and Chamberlain elements on the question of home rule, that is, for the rejection of home rule. Whether this will improve the condition of Ireland, or facilitate the work of the House of Commons is very doubtful. It is thought very unlikely that Gladstone will obtain a majority. In any case, the election battle will be if not close, and Great Britain and Ireland is likely to suffer from greater political agitation than they have done for many years past.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, left Shanghai on Saturday, the 16th inst., in the *Ling Peng* on a visit to the southern ports and Hongkong.

So anxious are the Samoan Islanders to be recognised as British Colonists that they sent a number of exhibits to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Commissioners were actually so hard-hearted, however, as to refuse the exhibits admittance.

We are requested to state that Divine Service will, by kind permission of Captain Grierson, be conducted on board the British barque *Elizabeth Nicholson* by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith at 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon. The Bethel Hymn will be sounded on board.

It is believed that great annoyance has been felt in France at the steps taken by the Chinese Government towards establishing a Chinese legation in Rome and inducing the Holy See to send a Nunzio to Pekin so as to do away effectively with the French protectorate over the Catholic missions. The French Government is said to be using all means in their power to stay the action of the Pope in this matter, and several Cardinals are bestirring themselves in the same direction. Naturally one of the strongest upholders of the French claims is Cardinal Lavigerie. The Holy See is said to have assured France that even in the event of acceding to the wishes of China, nothing at all would be done to interfere with the protectorate of French influence in the East. The Government of the Republic is however dissatisfied with these understandings, all the more so as several of the Powers are urging the Chinese claims with some persistency. Rome meanwhile proceeds slowly and surely, as usual. The officials of the Secretariat of State are busy with the study of the various decisions, and it will be some time before their report to the Commission of Cardinals will be ready. It is still stated that Mr Dunn, who in some mysterious sort of way is believed to represent the Chinese Government, is having very long interviews with various highly-placed personages in the Vatican especially Cardinals Jacobini. Everybody, of course, can see that the question affects far-reaching international, as well as religious and political interests.—*Tablet*.

Says the *Strait Times*:—It is interesting to study the Singapore rainfall tables, and to observe how every few years, varying apparently from 8 to 10, we have a very large annual fall of rain, and a smaller fall though still above the average, every five years. Such seems to be the result more or less generally if we look at the records from the outset till now. It is hard to say what has been the effect of the reckless felling of forest for years, now happily no longer unchecked; on the rainfall, but taking into account the position of S'ng Po inland towards the two monsoons and the few high hills, subject to the rain-bearing clouds, there is no reason for assigning a great influence to it. There is however little doubt that forest desiccation does induce rainfall materially. Of this many proofs may be adduced but in further confirmation, attention may be drawn to an article in an American paper called the *Southern States*, upon the forest destruction going on recently in that country, the drift of which is that if the progress of tree destruction in the Western Alleghenies should continue at the present rate, the yearly inundations of the Ohio valley will soon assume an appalling aspect and, along the scenes of the river suburbs of Louisville and Cincinnati will repeat themselves at Nashville and Chattanooga, while the summers will become hotter and drier. In the Gulf States the work of desiccation has made alarming advances. Brooks and streams shrink from year to year, and warm sunsets expose the gravel of river beds which fifty years ago could hardly be touched by the keels of heavy laden vessels. East America is drying up. Even in the Paradise of the Blue Grass Region, the falling of springs has many streaks running with their heads to the mountains. In Peking during the first five months of the year the fall was unusually small, but was compensated by heavy falls during the last seven months consecutively. The records of rainfall at Singapore show

conclusively that as the jungle has been cleared away from the neighbourhood of the town, rain is not so frequent or copious as when it used to be said of Singapore that it rained every day.

DISINFECTION BY HEAT.

Disinfection by heat has recently been made the subject of a series of interesting, valuable and practical experiments by Dr Parsons, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, (Whitechapel), who has contributed the results of his investigations into this important subject as a supplement to the recently-issued Report of the Board. These results are of universal value, and should be carefully studied not only by Governments but by every private individual, more especially in places which are liable to infectious visitations. From a summary of the paper issued in No. 1 of Vol. xxxvi of *The Practitioner*, we gather that Dr Parsons, who was assisted by Dr Klein, had been induced to make the experiments by the modern discovery that certain communicable diseases are connected with microbes in the blood, and his object was to ascertain, if possible, under what circumstances micro-organisms are destroyed, with the view of learning the conditions necessary for effectual disinfection. In this, Drs Parsons and Klein succeeded beyond expectation. Selecting as the true test of disinfection the most stable known infectious matter—the virus of swine plague, of tuberculosis and of anthrax—strips of flannel were steeped in the respective infusorial fluids, dried in the air, wrapped separately and loosely in a single layer of the coarsest homespun cotton, and exposed with the thermometer, so placed that its bulb was close to the pads of infected material. With dry heat it is held that with the articles which can be thoroughly penetrated, the substance may be regarded as sufficient to destroy infection. Exposure to steam or by boiling is even more effective, the experiments showing that after exposure for periods varying from five minutes to an hour by steam at 21° Fahr., the contagia lost their power for mischief. The tedium of protracted by heat appear to have been studied at great length, and instructive comparisons made between various machines invented for disinfecting purposes. Experiments explain how extremely difficult it is to secure penetration of a sufficient dry heat into the interior of such articles as pillows, and the experimentalists add that there can be no doubt that to procure penetration by heat of badly-conducting material, high-pressure steam is the agent par excellence.

Unfortunately under both systems of heat-disinfection the articles are liable to injury, such as scorching, overdrying, firing of stains, melting of fusible substances, alteration in colour or gloss, shriveling and felting together of woollen materials. As regards most articles, however, there are machines by which these drawbacks can be avoided. Steam is best adapted for the purification of bedding, bales of rags, large bundles of clothing and other objects difficult of penetration. Leather it instantly destroys. The rest of the experiments showing that after exposure for periods varying from five minutes to an hour by steam at 21° Fahr., the contagia lost their power for mischief. The tedium of protracted by heat appear to have been studied at great length, and instructive comparisons made between various machines invented for disinfecting purposes. Experiments explain how extremely difficult it is to secure penetration of a sufficient dry heat into the interior of such articles as pillows, and the experimentalists add that there can be no doubt that to procure penetration by heat of badly-conducting material, high-pressure steam is the agent par excellence.

Our voyage came to an end at last, and this letter must also end. Before we left the ship the officers and passengers were photographed, and then we separated—some for Cheshoo, others for Among, one lady for the interior of China, in order to deduce therefrom some fresh ideas in the way of supplying wants, based on something better than blind guessing. The extraordinary development of the trade in Kerosene Oil shows that the Chinese eagerly welcome useful novelties, and it is possible that other articles, though not important enough to force their way, might be introduced and adapted to Chinese uses if the field were to be scientifically examined by interested parties.

O' Edinburgh Teas'—with the emphatic pause in the fashion set by Patti. Mr Luckstone's piano-playing is a treat in itself, and is deserving of more appreciative notice than we have space to give it.

MR DETHRING ON THE TRADE OF TIENTSIN.

Mr Dethring, in his annual report of the trade of Tientsin for 1885, says:—Considering the place of Tientsin in the comparative massiveness of the population in rural districts, the much of the arable area of this province is left barren for want of irrigating canals; that the roads are impassable during one-third of the year, and the navigation closed during another third; and the internal water carriage is all but ineffective;

considering also all these disadvantages,

it is perhaps surprising that Tientsin should be able to distribute 28 millions of taels' worth of merchandise in her short working season.

On the other hand, looking at the poverty

and sterility of the list of Imports and Exports which, with little variation,

has served for 20 or 30 years, it is impossi-

ble to avoid the reflection that the field is not worked as thoroughly as it might be by Western manufacturers and men of enterprise. This idea receives support from such phenomena as are mentioned upon,

the sudden demand for an article like Cot-ton Yarn, which has been a staple in the south of China for at least 50 years, and the rapid improvement in an other familiar

article—American Sheet-iron. Whether mer-

chants have exhaustively satisfied them-

selves respecting the reasons for these

movements may be doubtful, as they have

not the time, and their interest in the

growth of trade is too slight for them to

trouble themselves in the matter. Indeed,

the trade in Foreign goods in Tientsin is

now almost wholly in the hands of Chinese,

who draw their supplies from the great

emporium of Shanghai. But as neither

the Chinese consumer nor the trader possessed

any initiative power, no development of com-

merce is likely to grow out of any effort of

theirs. It is the manufacture of Europe

and America who are chiefly interested in

the extension of the trade, and then we sepa-

rate—for lack of space—

for the *Glenco*, the Hon. W. Kewick, Mr

and Mrs Boni D'Auty, Capt. Tricope,

and the numbers of the German and French

Syndicates; also several members of the

Customs service, besides several of the

German gentlemen in Li Hung-chang's em-

ploy. The foreigners were all cordially

invited to take seats. At 11.30 the troops

commenced their march. It was clearly

to be seen that the cav. dwellers of

New Mexico and the men of the mass

must have had abundant water than that

these pine nuts had it, and yet there stand

the trees whose period of growth goes back

to before the time when they are gone, there

will be none in their place.

We afterwards watched its execution. With a real live joke on its back, it was awing on the top yard, then in the midst of a blaze of light it was dropped into the sea, the jockey remaining aloft. It was a comic sight.

I mustn't forget the *Jumna*. We kept

company with this troopship in the Canal, and our officers and passengers were cordially invited on board. Under a bright moonlight in the Canal (it is always moonlight when I pass through the Canal) a merry party came off from the *Jumna* to visit us, but alas, all of us but one lady had taken to the boats and landed on the sands for a walk. But we all thought kindly of the *Jumna*, and we send even now our cordial greetings to her gallant commander and his crew.

A period that has elapsed since these houses were deserted must equal the time taken to undermine the solid rock plus the time required to reduce this mass to dust; considering also that the creative agents here are unusually weak, the resulting period would certainly not be incon siderable.

We might adduce abundant quotations from the various surveys, notably the later ones of Hayden, all showing this one thing, that an abundant population once occupied the wide land which is now given up to barrenness and desolation. The region was evidently well watered, like the garden of the Lord, and that it certainly could not have been without a rainfall greatly in excess of that which now prevails.

One collateral fact is worthy of note, as a possible guide to the duration of time involved. One characteristic feature of the barren wastes stretching from Nevada southward is the nut pines, called common pine. They are scattered here and there, and the nuts afford much food to the Indians. The trees are never large, but every one of them has the look of being very old. They are ragged, and battered, and torn by the storms of ages. But the point concerning them is of interest to us now: there are no young trees among them. The nut fall and never grows.

Where the pines occur a great number of oysters to and from the *Jumna* port and the Strait; and the fact of the nuts taking root as usual, but on the dead plain the old ones are alone, and little by little they are gone, there

will be none in their place.

The inference, then, is plain that the trees from which these present aged trees took their origin dropped on no such dry and barren earth as there is now. It is no more certain that the cave dwellers of New Mexico and the men of the mass must have had abundant water than that these pine nuts had it, and yet there stand the trees whose period of growth goes back to before the time when they are gone, there

will be none in their place.

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Dr. J. Mann, F.R.S., writes:—The British Islands, the central seat of the empire, possess an area of 121,113 square miles and a population of 36,400,000, but the colonial and foreign possessions of the empire represent an area of land of over 7,300,000 square miles, and a population of 19,450,000. The extent of the land comprised in the colonial and foreign possessions was thus sixty-one times as large as the central islands of the empire, and a population a little more than one half that of the parent community. With the addition of India the empire represented an area of 8,991,253 square miles, and a population of 315,885,000. With regard to the revenue, and public debt, while the revenue of the British Isles was 88,000,000, and the public debt 740,000,000, the entire revenue of the colonial and foreign possessions, exclusive of India, was 42,055,000, or nearly half the revenue of the British Islands. The entire debt of the colonial possessions, exclusive of India, was 185,350,000, or something less than the fourth part of the debt of the center kingdom. The revenue of India was only 8,000,000, less than the revenue of the Central Government, and its debt less than a fourth part of the debt of the empire.

We shall, for the present at least, set aside geological proofs, and confine ourselves entirely to recorded history, taking as our basis the oldest consecutive record, the Hebrew books.

The earliest traces of human history carry us to Asia, in its central and south-western parts, and the most remote national movement of which we have any clear and continuous account—is the migration of the Israelites from Egypt. After many years of various wanderings, the Jewish tribes made their appearance on the plains of Moab, on the east side of the Dead Sea, not far from A.D. 1450—that is to say, somewhat over 3,000 years ago. An expedition was sent up the Jordan by Moses, and, after a little poem called 'The Lay of the Land.' I accepted let me know. And the editor replies 'Rejected, with thanks. If you will send a few specimens of the lay he will accept.'

'*Shee puts on a great many airs, shee not'*' said Mildred, while discussing an acquaintance.

'*Air, Air!*' replied Amy. 'That doesn't begin to express it. She just piles cyclones on the top of hurricanes.'

It is commonly understood that the rules of hereditary monarchs never take a negative; but all this is now changed. The Czar of Russia has become an enthusiastic amateur photographer.—*Lowell Citizen*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—'I send you a little poem called "The Lay of the Land." I accepted let me know.' And the editor replies 'Rejected, with thanks. If you will send a few specimens of the lay he will accept.'

THE VOYAGE OUT TO CHINA.
The Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle has the following:—

I am glad the *Glenco* was chosen for our return trip to China. We could not have found a tighter ship, and I don't think there are many skippers who can excel Captain D— in seamanship or in those general qualities which have so much to do with the comfort and happiness of those whose lot it is to travel by sea. You will remember we said good-bye to the good old town of Portsmouth on the morning of October 10th. We embarked on the 12th, our ship left the river on the 13th, and at mid-day, November 24th, we steamed into Hongkong harbour, having done the whole journey, including stops, in forty-two days. I call that good travelling. We kept ahead of everything the whole way.

When I first went to China in 1874 I travelled in a new steamer of the Glen Line, commanded by good old Captain K—, who in former days was so well known as the captain of one of the fastest steamers. We took forty-five days for the voyage at that time, and pleasant as the trip was, I remember very well the impression I had that the Glen people had not quite made up their minds whether or not they would compete for the passenger traffic with the *Gloucester*. Unfortunately under both systems of heat-disinfection the articles are liable to injury, such as scorching, overdrying, firing of stains, melting of fusible substances, alteration in colour or gloss, shriveling and felting together of woollen materials. As regards most articles, however, there are machines by which these drawbacks can be avoided. Steam is best adapted for the purification of bedding, bales of rags, large bundles of clothing and other objects difficult of penetration. Leather it instantly destroys. The rest of the experiments showing that after exposure for periods varying from five minutes to an hour by steam at 21° Fahr., the contagia lost their power for mischief. The tedium of protracted by heat appear to have been studied at great length, and instructive comparisons made between various machines invented for disinfecting purposes. Experiments explain how extremely difficult it is to secure penetration of a sufficient dry heat into the interior of such articles as pillows, and the experimentalists add that there can be no doubt that to procure penetration by heat of badly-conducting material, high-pressure steam is the agent par excellence.

Our voyage came to an end at last, and this letter must also end. Before we left the ship the officers and passengers were photographed, and then we separated—some for Cheshoo, others for Among, one lady for the interior of China, in order to deduce therefrom some fresh ideas in the way of supplying wants, based on something better than blind guessing. The usual display of flags took place on this occasion also, all signal issued by H.E. Li Hung-chang being signalled to those concerned by means of a large blue flag, 3 feet by 10. To the native the display seemed, no doubt, grand; but to foreigners it appeared to be quite the reverse. All the movements were executed so slowly that many of our military experts were convinced that the 7,500 native 'braves' in the field, would have been masters of the situation in less than twenty minutes. The cavalry charge was carried out very badly; the firing both of artillery and infantry was irregular in the extremes. Prince Chun, who had never had any opportunity of witnessing anything similar before, was, apparently, very well pleased, and had a photograph of the scene taken with a view of its being sent to their Majesties at Peking.—*Shang-hai Mercury*.

MISCELLANIES.

THE INDIA MAIL.

Captain Hume, in the course of a lecture delivered at the Bull Royal Institution on April 13, after tracing the various overland routes to India as far back as the reign of Queen

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